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April 27, 2006
Date of Signature

Re:	Application of:	Soemo et al.
	Serial No.	09/966,738
	Filed:	September 28, 2001
	Confirmation No.	3567
	For:	A Proprietary Protocol for a System Controller for Controlling Device Controllers on a Network Having an Open Communication Protocol
	Group Art Unit:	2142
	Examiner:	Cheryl M. Reid
	Our Docket No.	1867-0084

TRANSMITTAL OF RESPONSE TO NOTICE OF NON-COMPLIANT APPEAL BRIEF

Please find for filing in connection with the above patent application the following:

1. Brief on Appeal (Amended); and

2. One (1) Return Post Card.

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Respectfully Submitted,

MAGINOT, MOORE & BECK, LLP

April 27, 2006

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Enclosures

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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	Siemens Docket No.:	2001P18038US

BRIEF ON APPEAL (AMENDED)

Sir:

This is an appeal under 37 CFR § 41.31 to the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences of the United States Patent and Trademark Office from the final rejection of claims 1-41 of the above-identified patent application. Claims 1-13, 15-39 and 47-51 were rejected in the Final Office Action dated August 9, 2005. This brief has been amended to address a non-compliance noted in a Notice of Non-Compliant Appeal Brief dated March

27, 2006.

(1) REAL PARTY IN INTEREST

Siemens Building Technologies, Inc. is the owner of this patent application, and therefore the real party in interest.

(2) RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

An appeal was filed in a case having a similar disclosure, U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 09/967,338. The Appeal Brief was filed December 28, 2005. The Appeal is no longer pending because the Examiner has re-opened prosecution on the matter.

(3) STATUS OF CLAIMS

Claims 1-13, 15-39 and 47-53 are pending in the application.

Claims 1-13, 15-39 and 47-51 stand rejected and form the subject matter of this appeal. Claims 1-13, 15-39 and 47-53 are shown in the Appendix attached to this Appeal Brief.

(4) STATUS OF AMENDMENTS

Applicants filed a Response to Office Action dated May 16, 2005 ("Response") responsive to an Office Action dated January 4, 2005. A Final Office Action dated June 28, 2005 was designated by the Examiner to be responsive to the Response.

(5) SUMMARY OF THE CLAIMED SUBJECT MATTER

Claim 1 is directed to a proprietary communication protocol for use in a system controller that includes an application controller and a plurality of applications for controlling a plurality of device controllers on a control network by using data relating to system points that correspond to data variables in the network. As shown in Figs. 1 and 2 of the Application, an exemplary embodiment of the invention of claim 1 includes a system controller that includes an application controller in the form of NPRA 104, a plurality of applications in the form of applications 102, and a plurality of device controllers 112 and 116. (See Specification at p.5, line 28 to p.6, line 17; see also *id.* at p.8, lines 11-16).

Referring again generally to claim 1, the proprietary communication protocol includes a plurality of predefined messages transmitted between the application controller and the applications for instructing the application controller to perform a function relating to a select system point. In the embodiment described in the Specification, the applications or clients 102 send messages to the NPRA 104 requesting various operations on system points or SPs. (See *id.* at p.8, line 11-16; see also p.14, lines 25-27; p.15, lines 14-15). As claimed, the predefined messages include messages for reporting to the application in response to the instruction. (See e.g. *id.* at p.18, lines 13-15 and lines 21-23). The plurality of messages includes a discover message transmitted by the applications to the application controller for inquiring whether a select system point is stored in a database of the application controller. (See e.g., *id.* at p.12, lines 19-21).

The proprietary protocol includes a message identification field and a protocol identification field. (See, e.g., *id.* at Fig. 5, elements 162 and 164).

Claim 47 is directed to a proprietary communication protocol for use in a system controller that includes an application controller and a plurality of applications for controlling a plurality of device controllers on a control network by using data relating to system points that correspond to data variables in the network. As shown in Figs. 1 and 2 of the Application, an exemplary embodiment of the invention of claim 1 includes a system controller that includes an application controller in the form of NPRA 104, a plurality of applications in the form of applications 102, and a plurality of device controllers 112 and 116. (See Specification at p.5, line 28 to p.6, line 17; see also *id.* at p.8, lines 11-16).

Referring again generally to claim 47, the proprietary communication protocol includes a plurality of predefined messages transmitted between the application controller and the applications for instructing the application controller to perform a function relating to a select system point. In the embodiment described in the Specification, the applications or clients 102 send messages to the NPRA 104 requesting various operations on system points or SPs. (See *id.* at p.8, line 11-16; see also p.14, lines 25-27; p.15, lines 14-15). As claimed, the predefined messages include messages for reporting to the application in response to the instruction. (See e.g. *id.* at p.18, lines 13-15 and lines 21-23).

The proprietary protocol includes a message identification field and a protocol identification field. (See, e.g., *id.* at Fig. 5, elements 162 and 164; p.9, lines 15-16). The protocol also includes a field for indicating at least one element value of the select system point. (See *id.* at Fig. 5, element 174; p.10, lines 38-32). The protocol further includes a field for determining a format for displaying said element values. (See *id.* at Fig. 5, element 176; p.11, lines 1-6).

(6) GROUNDS OF REJECTION TO BE REVIEWED ON APPEAL

Whether claims 1-5, 8, 10-13, 15-16, 18-22, 25, 27-34, 36-39 and 47-51 are anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,763,040 to Hite (hereinafter "Hite").

Whether claims 9 and 17 are unpatentably obvious over Hite.

(7) ARGUMENT

I. Hite Does Not Anticipate Claim 1

In the January 4, 2005 office action, the Examiner rejected claim 1 as allegedly being anticipated by Hite. As will be discussed below in detail, Hite does not teach, show or suggest each and every element of claim 1. As a consequence, it is respectfully submitted that the anticipation rejection of claim 1 should be reversed.

A. Hite

Hite discloses a protocol that includes a packet protocol. The packet protocol includes a protocol field, a length of data field, a data field, and a checksum. The protocol field indicates the type of protocol. The length of data field lists the length, in bytes, of the data field. The data field contains the sub protocol data and the checksum determines the integrity of the packet. (Hite at Abstract). In pertinent part, Hite further teaches a number of messages that manipulate something that is referred to as an "Asynchronous Notification List". (*Id.* at column 34, lines 9-67).

Hite further goes onto disclose that the "included message protocol and its packet are designed to be sent independent of any transport protocol. Thus, this message can be sent by a TCP/IP protocol over any connection or by a lontalk protocol, which is based on

the phastlink protocol developed by Panja, Inc." (*Id.* at col. 51, lines 14-18).

B. Hite Does Not Teach a LON Network Variable Type

Hite fails to teach, show or suggest "a message for subscribing for notification of changes of in a value of at least one select network variable, the at least one select network variable [having] a LON specific data type", as recited in claim 1. More specifically, Hite does not appear to teach the use of LON specific data type network variables at all, much less a message subscribing for notification of a change in one of the network variables.

In particular, the only mention of "LON" in Hite is in the above-quoted passage where it is stated that the messages of Hite may be sent over a lontalk protocol. (Hite at col. 51, lines 14-20). However, Hite does not actually teach or suggest protocol messages that use *LON network variables*. Instead, Hite simply employs the lontalk communication *transport protocol* to send the custom messages. Hite teaches a specific network variable protocol, and does not teach or suggest that its specific network variables use the LON data types. (See *id.* at cols. 13-51). Indeed, Hite does not mention the use of a LON control system at all, just that its data messages may be sent via Lontalk *transport protocol.*

Moreover, use of a Lontalk transport protocol does not, without more, inherently teach use of LON specific data types for network variables. In particular, the Examiner has not established that use of the Lontalk transport protocol with the message formats taught by Hite would result in a "network variable having a LON specific data type". A network variable is a variable used on a network, as is apparent by the language of the claim, and the data type is a definition of the format of the data values for the network variable. For example, if a temperature reading is a network variable, the *data type* could be "degrees Fahrenheit", "degrees Celsius", or the like.

The data type used by a "network variable" is unrelated to the transport protocol

used. The transport protocol, as is known in the OSI standard, merely facilitates transport of data messages between logical end points, and is unconcerned with the *content* of the messages. Accordingly, a transport protocol does not describe a data type for a network variable.

As a consequence, the mere fact that Hite teaches elements that may be considered to be network variables, and that Hite teaches that a Lontalk protocol may be used as a "transport protocol", does not constitute a teaching the Hite teaches a "network variable having a LON specific data type". While Hite may arguably teach a "network variable" that is contained within a Lontalk-formatted message, Hite does not teach the network variable itself having a LON specific *data type*.

The Examiner's Arguments

In the Final Office Action, the Examiner addressed the above-recited argument in page 2 in the Response to Arguments section. The Examiner's arguments are set forth below:

> In response to the argument that the network variable having a LON specific data type is not taught by the prior art, Hite disclosed using Lontalk as a means for communication between a master and a PC (Col 51, lines 10-20). For communication to be possible between master and PC the data has to conform to the Lontalk protocol, which is LON specific.

Applicants disagree with the Examiner's logic. Hite does *not* teach that communication of data via the Lontalk transport protocol is impossible without using LON specific data types. The Examiner appears to presume that if the Lontalk transport protocol is used, then all network variable data provided within the Lontalk transport protocol messages must have a LON specific data type. While the message formats may be required to conform to the Lontalk transport protocol, there is no teaching in Hite that the network

variable data contained within those messages must be of any particular data type.

It is noted that the Examiner appears to have interpreted the term "network variable" largely correctly, indicating that values for "input channel", "output channel", and "level changes" constitute *network variables*. (Final Office Action at p.2). However, nothing in Hite requires those values to have a LON specific data type. The Examiner has not established a prima facie case that values for "input channel", "output channel", and "level values", which are plainly *application-layer specific*, require any modification in data type arising from the use of the Lontalk *transport* protocol.

By contrast, the protocol of the present invention is clearly intended to use the LON network variable types. Claim 1 specifically mentions that the at least one network variable is one of the LON specific data types. Pages 6 and 7 of the specification discuss the same. The present invention discloses an extension of the LON network variable implementation, not simply the use of the transport network.

Transport Layer Overhead Are Not Network Variables as Claimed

Moreover, even if Hite did teach the use of LON network variables as claimed, it does not appear to teach a protocol message that subscribes to changes in the value of such a network variable. In particular, claim 1 recites that "said plurality of message include a message for subscribing for notification of changes in a value of at least one select network variable . . . having a LON specific data type". Thus, the claimed network variable must be one for which notification of changes in value may be subscribed to.

Hite only clearly teaches one set of values that may be considered to be "LON specific". The only values that clearly are affected by the use of the Lontalk transport layer

protocol relate the *message overhead information*, and not the actual device data or network variable values. Thus, the Examiner could argue that the Lontalk transport overhead information constitutes one or more "network variables".

However, Hite fails to teach the message subscribing to notification of changes to such transport layer overhead values. Accordingly, such transport layer overhead values cannot constitute "network variables" as claimed.

Summary of Arguments

If network variables are interpreted normally to constitute variables that represent values relating to the application on the network (i.e. device operation), then Hite fails to teach network variables having a LON specific data type. Alternatively, if network variables is interpreted broadly to include Lontalk transport layer overhead values, then Hite fails to teach "a message for subscribing for notification of a value of" such a Lontalk transport layer overhead value.

Accordingly, Hite fails to anticipate claim 1. As a consequence, it is respectfully submitted that the rejection of claim 1 as being anticipated by Hite is in error and should be reversed.

II. Claims 2-25

Claims 2-25 also stand rejected as allegedly being unpatentable over Hite. Claims 2-25 all depend from and incorporate all of the limitations of claim 1. Accordingly, for at least the same reasons as those set forth above in connection with claim 1, it is respectfully submitted that the anticipation rejections of claims 2-25 should be reversed.

A. The Rejection of Claims 6 and 7 Should be Reversed for Additional Reasons.

The rejection of claims 6 and 7 should be reversed for additional reasons. Claims 6 and 7 include a limitation directed to the data type value "selected from a group that includes a standard network variable type and a user defined network variable type". Thus, not only is the data type identified in the message, but the data type is selected from one of a group of possible data types that include a standard network variable type and a user-defined network variable type.

In the rejection of claim 6, the Examiner contended that the selection from a group that includes a standard data type and a user-defined data type is taught by Hite at col. 11, lines 40-50 and col. 55, lines 30-40. (Final Office Action at p.4). These passages do not describe that data value *types* can be user-defined, nor that they are "standard" user types. Although it appears that the data types of Hite are *not* user-definable, and therefore "standard", there is no indication that the data value type field contains a value indicative of one of a group including *both* a standard network variable type and a user definable network variable type. In other words, it appears that *only* standard network variable types are available.

It is therefore respectfully submitted that the Examiner has failed to make out a prima facie case of anticipation. Accordingly, for reasons independent of those discussed above in connection with claim 1, it is respectfully submitted that the obviousness rejection of claims 6 and 7 should be reversed.

B. The Rejection of Claim 19 Should be Reversed For Other Reasons

The rejection of claim 19 should also be reversed for reasons in addition to those set forth above in connection with claim 1.

Claim 19 recites that the "predefined messages include a message including instructions for canceling said overriding instructions". Claim 17, upon which claim 19 depends recites an "override" message type. Thus, claim 19 recites a predefined message wherein a previously sent override message (per claim 17) should be canceled. (See Application at Figs. 10 and 11, for examples of these messages).

Hite does not disclose such an override cancellation message. Hite merely teaches that a "master" device can be used to force a change in level of another device. Even if this were an override command, Hite does not teach a way in which an override message may be *canceled* using a different message type, as called for in claim 19.

The Examiner cites Hite at column 21, lines 55-60 as teaching a "message including instructions for canceling said overriding instruction" (Final Office Action at p.6). The cited portion of Hite is set forth below:

> Level Value (Device > Master)
> This message is used to indicate, to the master, that a device/port/level value has changed.
>
> Message and Parameters

(Hite, col. 21, lines 55-60). The above cited language merely discloses a message that informs another node of a change in a network variable. A message informing a node of a value change does not operate to "cancel" anything. It merely informs the node of a status.

Because the Examiner has failed to cite any portion of Hite that teaches or suggests "a message including instructions for canceling said overriding instructions" as claimed in

claim 19, the Examiner has failed to make out a prima facie case of anticipation with regard to claim 19. Accordingly, for reasons independent of those discussed above in connection with claim 1, it is respectfully submitted that the anticipation rejection of claim 19 over Hite should be reversed.

C. The Rejection of Claim 20 Should be Reversed For Other Reasons

The rejection of claim 20 should also be reversed for reasons in addition to those set forth above in connection with claim 1.

Claim 20 recites that the "predefined messages include a message requesting a report as to whether said specified one of the network variables has been overridden". Thus, claim 20 recites a predefined message wherein a report is requested relating to an override. Hite does not disclose such an override report message.

As with claim 19, the Examiner cites Hite at column 21, lines 55-60 as teaching a "message requesting a report" (Final Office Action at p.7). The cited portion of Hite is set forth below:

> Level Value (Device > Master)
> This message is used to indicate, to the master, that a device/port/level value has changed.
>
> Message and Parameters

(Hite, col. 21, lines 55-60). The above cited language merely discloses a message that informs a node of a change in a network variable. A message informing a node of a change does not operate to "request" anything, much less a "report". It merely informs the node of a status.

Because the Examiner has failed to cite any portion of Hite that teaches or suggests "a message requesting a report as to whether said specified one of the network variables has been overridden" as claimed in claim 20, the Examiner has failed to make out a prima facie case of anticipation with regard to claim 20. Accordingly, for reasons independent of those discussed above in connection with claim 1, it is respectfully submitted that the anticipation rejection of claim 20 over Hite should be reversed.

D. The Rejection of Claim 21 Should be Reversed For Other Reasons

The rejection of claim 21 should also be reversed for reasons in addition to those set forth above in connection with claim 1.

Claim 21, like claim 19, recites that the "predefined messages include a message including instructions for canceling said overriding instructions". As discussed above in connection with claim 19, Hite does not disclose such an override cancellation message. Hite merely teaches that a "master" device can be used to force a change in level of another device. Even if this were an override command, Hite does not teach a way in which an override message may be canceled using a different message type, as called for in claim 21.

As discussed above, the Examiner cites Hite at column 21, lines 55-60 as teaching a "message including instructions for canceling said overriding instruction" (Final Office Action at p.7). The cited portion of Hite is set forth below:

> Level Value (Device > Master)
> This message is used to indicate, to the master, that a device/port/level value has changed.
>
> Message and Parameters

(Hite, col. 21, lines 55-60). The above cited language merely discloses a message that

informs a node of a change in a network variable. A message informing a node of a change does not operate to "cancel" anything. It merely informs the node of a status.

Because the Examiner has failed to cite any portion of Hite that teaches or suggests "a message including instructions for canceling said overriding instructions" as claimed in claim 21, the Examiner has failed to make out a prima facie case of anticipation with regard to claim 21. Accordingly, for reasons independent of those discussed above in connection with claim 1, it is respectfully submitted that the anticipation rejection of claim 21 over Hite should be reversed.

IV. Claim 26

Claim 26, like claim 1, has limitations directed to a protocol having a message that subscribes to changes of values in a network variable, and wherein the network variable has a LON data type. Accordingly, for at least the same reasons as those set forth above in connection with claim 1, it is respectfully submitted that the rejection of claim 26 over Hite should be withdrawn.

V. Claims 27-41

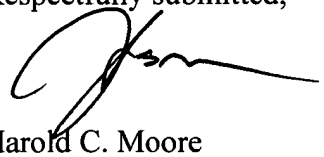
Claims 27-41 depend from and incorporate all of the limitations of claim 26. Accordingly, for at least the same reasons as those set forth above in connection with claim 26, it is respectfully submitted that the rejection of claims 27-41 over Hite should be reversed. In addition, the rejection of claim 35 should be reversed for the additional reasons set forth above in connection with claim 19. Similarly, the rejection of claim 36 should be reversed for the additional reasons set forth above in connection with claims 19

and 20.

(8) CONCLUSION

For all of the foregoing reasons, claims 1-41 are not anticipated under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b). As a consequence, the Board of Appeals is respectfully requested to reverse the rejection of these claims.

Respectfully submitted,



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CLAIM APPENDIX

Claim 1. A proprietary communication protocol for use in a system controller that includes an application controller and a plurality of applications for controlling a plurality of device controllers on a control network by using data relating to system points that correspond to data variables in the network, said proprietary communication protocol comprising:

a plurality of predefined messages transmitted between the application controller and the applications for instructing the application controller to perform a function relating to a select system point, and for reporting to the applications in response to said instruction, said plurality of messages include a discover message transmitted from the applications to the application controller for inquiring whether the select system point is stored in a database of the application controller;

a message identification field for identifying a select message from said plurality of messages; and,

a protocol identification field for identifying said select message as being transmitted via said proprietary communication protocol.

Claim 2. The proprietary communication protocol as defined in claim 1 wherein said proprietary communication protocol is embedded into a communication protocol of the control network.

Claim 3. The proprietary communication protocol as defined in claim 1 further including a system point identification field for identifying the select system point.

Claim 4. The proprietary communication protocol as defined in claim 3 wherein said system point identification field is a point unique identification (PUID) field for identifying the select system point by a unique identification number that is assigned to the select system point.

Claim 5. The proprietary communication protocol as defined in claim 3 wherein said system point identification field is a name identification field for identifying the select system point by a user-defined name that is assigned to the select system point.

Claim 6. The proprietary communication protocol as defined in claim 1 further including a priority field for determining whether data relating to the select system point can be written to.

Claim 7. The proprietary communication protocol as defined in claim 1 further including a priority field for determining whether data relating to select system point can be overridden.

Claim 8. The proprietary communication protocol as defined in claim 1 further including a transaction identification field for uniquely identifying said select message from the plurality of predefined messages.

Claim 9. The proprietary communication protocol as defined in claim 1 further including a field for indicating whether said select message is a last message being transmitted from the application controller to the applications.

Claim 10. The proprietary communication protocol as defined in claim 1 further including a field for indicating at least one element value of the select system point.

Claim 11. The proprietary communication protocol as defined in claim 10 further including a field for determining a format for displaying said element values.

Claim 12. The proprietary communication protocol as defined in claim 1 further including a notification field for indicating at least one type of changes in the data relating to the select system point for which at least one of the applications desires subscription.

Claim 13. The proprietary communication protocol as defined in claim 12 wherein said changes include a change of value, a change of state and a change of quality relating to the select system point.

Claim 15. The proprietary communication protocol as defined in claim 1 wherein said discover message refers to the select system point via a unique identification number associated with the system point.

Claim 16. The proprietary communication protocol as defined in claim 1 wherein said discover message refers to the select system point via a user-defined name that is assigned to the select system point.

Claim 17. The proprietary communication protocol as defined in claim 1 wherein said plurality of messages include a message transmitted from the application controller to the application in response to said discover message to report that the select system point is stored in said database.

Claim 18. The proprietary communication protocol as defined in claim 1 wherein said plurality of messages include a message transmitted from the applications to the application controller for subscribing for changes in the data relating to the select system point.

Claim 19. The proprietary communication protocol as defined in claim 18 wherein said changes include a change of value, a change of state and a change of quality relating to the select system point.

Claim 20. The proprietary communication protocol as defined in claim 18 wherein said plurality of messages includes a message transmitted from the applications to the application controller for unsubscribing for changes in the data relating to the select system point.

Claim 21. The proprietary communication protocol as defined in claim 18 wherein said plurality of messages include a message transmitted from the application controller to the applications reporting of said changes in the data relating to the select system point in response to said subscription message transmitted from the applications.

Claim 22. The proprietary communication protocol as defined in claim 1 wherein said plurality of messages includes a message transmitted from the applications to the application controller for overriding or writing new values in the data relating to the select system point.

Claim 23. The proprietary communication protocol as defined in claim 22 wherein said overriding and writing message is accepted by the application controller if a priority of an application transmitting said message is greater than or equal to a priority of the data relating to the select system point.

Claim 24. The proprietary communication protocol as defined in claim 23 wherein said plurality of messages includes a message transmitted from the applications to the application controller for releasing said priority of the data relating to the selected system point to allow an application having a lower priority than said priority of the data to override or write new value in the data relating to the select system point.

Claim 25. The proprietary communication protocol as defined in claim 1 wherein said plurality of messages includes a message transmitted from the applications to the application controller for requesting query of the data relating to at least one of the system points for specified information.

Claim 26. The proprietary communication protocol as defined in claim 25 wherein said query message requests a report on all system points that have a write or override priority that is greater than or equal to a specified priority level of said query message.

Claim 27. The proprietary communication protocol as defined in claim 25 wherein said query message requests a report on all system points that conforms to a specified quality.

Claim 28. The proprietary communication protocol as defined in claim 25 wherein said query message requests a report on all system points that a status of at least one node of the control network.

Claim 29. The proprietary communication protocol as defined in claim 1 wherein said plurality of messages includes a message transmitted from the applications to the application controller for canceling a previously transmitted message.

Claim 30. The proprietary communication protocol as defined in claim 2 wherein said plurality of messages includes a message transmitted from the applications to the application controller for canceling a previously transmitted message.

Claim 31. The proprietary communication protocol as defined in claim 1 wherein said plurality of messages includes a message transmitted from the applications to the application controller for instructing the application controller to query all of the data variables in the network operatively connected to the application controller to determine if any of the data variables have been overridden.

Claim 32. The proprietary communication protocol as defined in claim 1 wherein each of the system points are identified by a unique numeric value.

Claim 33. The proprietary communication protocol as defined in claim 1 wherein the system points are identified by a user-defined name.

Claim 34. The proprietary communication protocol as defined in claim 1 wherein each of the system points include at least one element value.

Claim 35. The proprietary communication protocol as defined in claim 1 wherein the system points have an assigned write priority and an override priority.

Claim 36. The proprietary communication protocol as defined in claim 1 wherein the data relating to the system points are stored in a database of the application controller.

Claim 37. The proprietary communication protocol as defined in claim 36 wherein said database stores user-defined data relating to the system points.

Claim 38. The proprietary communication protocol as defined in claim 37 wherein said database stores a unique identification value of the corresponding data variables in the network.

Claim 39. The proprietary communication protocol as defined in claim 37 wherein said database includes field for storing an address of the corresponding data variables in the network.

Claim 47. A proprietary communication protocol for use in a system controller that includes an application controller and a plurality of applications for controlling a plurality of device controllers on a control network by using data relating to system points that correspond to data variables in the network, said proprietary communication protocol comprising:

a plurality of predefined messages transmitted between the application controller and the applications for instructing the application controller to perform a function relating to a select system point, and for reporting to the applications in response to said instruction;

a message identification field for identifying a select message from said plurality of messages;

a protocol identification field for identifying said select message as being transmitted via said proprietary communication protocol;

a field for indicating at least one element value of the select system point; and

a field for determining a format for displaying said element values.

Claim 48. The proprietary communication protocol as defined in claim 47 wherein said proprietary communication protocol is embedded into a communication protocol of the control network.

Claim 49. The proprietary communication protocol as defined in claim 47 further including a system point identification field for identifying the select system point.

Claim 50. The proprietary communication protocol as defined in claim 49 wherein said system point identification field is a point unique identification (PUID) field for identifying the select system point by a unique identification number that is assigned to the select system point.

Claim 51. The proprietary communication protocol as defined in claim 49 wherein said system point identification field is a name identification field for identifying the select system point by a user-defined name that is assigned to the select system point.

Claim 52. The proprietary communication protocol as defined in claim 47 further including a priority field for determining whether data relating to the select system point can be written to.

Claim 53. The proprietary communication protocol as defined in claim 47 further including a priority field for determining whether data relating to select system point can be overridden.

EVIDENCE APPENDIX

None

RELATED PROCEEDINGS APPENDIX

None